was 1.30] MSs in 1830, the number of employes was 2.351,134. In 1850, the wages earned were \$501,053,778; in 1896, the wages earned were \$1,201, 170,454. In 1850, the value of the product was \$2,711,579,880; in 1850, the value of the graduct was \$4,850,286, 1857.

"During the last ten years the product of the country has been marry doubled, wages doubled, the number of employes doubled, the capital invested in manufacturing enterprises doubled, all under a protective tariff.

'It seems to me that every caudid. "It seems to me that every caudid, homest American most admit that the great policies upon which the republican party has been united since listle have been in the interest of the whole people. Nowhere in the history of the nations of the earth can be found a record that compares with the record made by the republican party for the last thirty years. In the face of these facts, in the made to prosperity, the greatest our country has ever known, we are asked by the sovereign will of the people to turn the stawardship

the people to turn the stawardship over to our political enemies. "The democratic party are united upon some things as well as we, and mey have proven the strength of or ples upon which the democratic ever nave been, and ever will be d, to-wit: Five loaves and two. After years of famine the vast multitude of democratic spostles are now scaled upon the mount of politi-cal spoils, while the pure and saintly postle of democracy, with tears of reing in his eyes that this great connry of ours has been redeemed from misrule and is about to enter upon a new era of prosperity, breaks the bread of political plunder for the hungry throng. From present appearances it exceedingly questionable as to hether any baskets will be required corre away the fragments. While to carry away the fragments. While Tammany will take the hon's share, it I take what is left with thanks.

which the republican party are up and being united and organized, have been side to create and realize. Our opposents have wen a political victory in the last campaign by an organized effort to frighten the people, while they at the same time have been disorgammed upon the political policies of

"We have seen Dana cheering for Cleveland and protection, we have heard Hill talk about democratic protection, the south shouting for Cleve-land and free trade, Waterson demand-ing, as he said, that the last verige of protection should be destroyed, thus giving us a diagonal democracy that aptly illustrates the marvelous versitiity and adaptability of the American people. Surrounded on all sides by people. Surrounded on all thick by national prosperity, the greatest in the history of any time or clime, the demo-eranc party have had the faculty, by its united effort, to persuade the people of this country that we were on the print of great financial distress, and

to our people. "Every unfortunate situation in the as an evidence of misrule. The mis-fortunes of our people were converted into political blessings by our oppo-nents—from Homestead to the latest

'After spending five weeks in the last campaign and meeting this organ-ized cry of calamity, it was refreshing to pick up the following extract, written by an honorable gentleman, who resides in this beautiful city where we are assembled tonight. It will be remembered by many who are here that in June last a company of young men left this city for Detroit on their bicycles carrying the following letter demanded a man in the rear of the william E. room. Two hundred and forty voices Quinby, editor of the Detroit Free

Onne Ractor, Mich., June 5 1801.)

train the Dirty area years ago a party of stray are summers started from the shidae of Durant for Grand river. With their effects ignary or a warrants driving a few coast from men and seems followed on love. They former radius a few coast for the men and seems followed on love. They former radius of an area of the started tallet, and

a maring he far states, is strong and the groupoid, on these anoth one grand state unit and the condition of the state of

If the name I. M. Weston' not not en enterribed to this beautiful prorepublican only in Michigan, and no allunco had been made to the elate prood, at the date this letter bears, no one would have encuented it was writ-ben by a districtal just before the column to campaign of ISM.

It is rather an ampaing incident to our democratic friends and the Touries fring proclamations of our democratic prospectly and happiness of our per-sis is perfected, and then all of a and-len, as the Idea of November approach. this nescelul, prospernus some is con-

tion that the policies that we were united open must necessarily minister to the Ameri-

as a lawyer.

"Well, now, judge,' returned Mr.
Lincoln, 'I think you are rainer toohard ou ... Besides that, I must tell
you, he did me a good turn long ago.
When I took to the law I was walking to court one morning, with some ten or

when — overtook me in his wagon.

"Hallo, Lincoln, said he; going to
the court house? Come in and I will
give you a seat."

"Well, I got in, and went on read-

ing his papers. Presently the wagon struck a stump on one side of the road; then it hopped off to the other. I looked out and saw the driver was jerking from side to side in his seat; so I said: "Judge, I think your coachinan has been taking a drop too much this

morning." declare, Lincoln, said he. "Well, I declare, Lincoln, said he. 'I should not much wonder if you are right, for he nearly upset me half a dozen times since starting.' So putting his head out of the window, he should: "Why, you infernal scoundrel, you are drunk."

"'Upon which, pulling up his horses and turning round with great gravity, the coachman said: "Bedad! but that's the first rightful decision your honor has given for the last twelve months." "I should not be faithful to the sen-

timent assigned me, did I not say a word touching the work of the Michigan league of republican clubs in the last campaign. Never in the history of politics in Michigan was there a more politics or anytation, and the aniended politics in Michigan was there a more perfect organization, and the splendid victory is largely due to the organized efforts of the clubs throughout the state, composed as they are largely of the young fighting republicans, who were everywhere ready to do whatever work was assigned to them. And while there are but few cordial drops in our political cup of bitterness, it is a re-freshing thought to know that the grand old state of Michigan is today in the hands of the party that has built and maintained her institutions, formulated her laws and given her a foremost

place in the sisternood of states.

"The republican party has had no more glorious past than it has a future and it is in our hands and in our power, if we act wisely, to regain the ground that has been lost, because the principles that we champion, the prin-ciples of the republican party, have been demonstrated to be wise, and, in my judgment, are everlastingly and

"The work of the clu be is not ended on election day, but rather begun, and it is to be hoped that the clubs everywhere will become permanent organizations, as you have here. With united effort on our part, I have no doubt

this can and will be done.
"I hm reminded that my time is up,
and I thank you for your kind atten-"The Lincoln club of Grand Rapids is to be congratuiated upon its splendid

organization. You have done honor tonight to the memory of that great statesman that the policies of the republican party and patriot, whose name you bear, the were calculated to bring financial ruin recollection of whose life makes beautiful the thought:

"The union of lakes the union of lands,

And the flag of the union forever."
In introducing Gen. Russell A. Alger,
Toastmaster Watkins said: "In 1861, there went out to the war from this city, a young man then to fame un-known. Here in this city was laid the experience of his early manhood. In his country's service he attained distinction upon the battlefield. By and by his fellow citizens conferred upon him public office. In every position he has served he has acquitted himself with honor. I now introduce to you Michigan's favorite son."
"What's the matter with Alger?"

promptly proclaimed that "he's all

GENERAL ALGER

He Surprises His Auditors by His Ready Eloquence.

General Alger was wildly cheered. He said:

"My ideal exhibition of hospitality would be to be invited to a banquet and enjoy it, and not have to talk about it. When I saw the long list of governors and ex-governors I said, I'm going to arrange myself along with them so I shall not be forgotten. I remember in my younger days I though the greatest man on earth, next to the president, was a governor and I never got over the delusion until was a governor myself. I shall have to go away at 10:30; but Governor Itien says he shall stay until tomorrow I have suggested to him that if he will look around carefully he will find enough modest citizens to fill the remaiolog offices. They are modest, but if you corner one of them he always accepts. I have a fond regard for Grand Rapids. It was here I found the pariner of my trials and joys, and if that were all it would be enough; but it is not all. If there was ever a patriotic, hospitable city in the country it is Grand Rapids. I congratulate you upon the organization of the Lincoin club. What we need is organization, and what we should aim to teach is straight republicanism. I do not be-lieve in applinging for our doctrine. We never have, and we have usually been aucoessful. The republican party was builded up on the platform of protection to home industry, and it will stand by that platform in the years to come. I am always very sorry to hear anybody try to array class against class. I do not wish to uphold against class. I do not wish to uphold monoplies and trusts, but I would be very careful in discriminating between trusts and the great business enterprises of the country. Let us be non-est and just. Let us have no compromising platform to work on. A man that believes in all parties is a mugwamp. The man that believes in all creeds and all churches is seed on seep incide any one of them. y years of believes in all creeds and all churches is se done seen mede any one of them, the state and is in religion a mugwump. Let us applicate to no party and no creed for bears, no surfaith, and as surely as another seasure!

election day comes around we shall tristeph. I thank you for inviting me here, and as I go, I shall go in the nope that this organization shall do the work for Newtonian to the sork.

for Kent county that will keep it in the republican ranks."
Thattmaster Watkins then intro

duced at Governor Cyrne G. Luce as ton "farmer" gowrnor. Thunders of applance greeted the familiar form of the popular ex-governor as he aross to speak.

He Rende the Course of the Recent De leat of the Party. Ma. Paramert and Paramer-I de

EX GOVERNOR LUCK

1800 is was 167,641, an increase of \$445 per cont.

"The official returns of the eleventh census and thoose of the tenth census for accounty-five leading cities formula time in the first time they have been right for more than thirty years.

"In 1880 the capital invested in manufacturing was \$1,205,715,854.

"In 1880, the number of employes was \$1,201,205, the number of manufacturing was \$1,205,715,854.

"In 1880, the number of employes was \$1,201,205, the number of a western man, who, though on the manufacturing was \$1,201,205, the number of a western man, who, though on the story of the story in this connection told by Abraham Lincoln, which runs as follows:

"Attorney General Sates was once remonstrating with the president against the appointment to a judicial position of considerable importance of a western man, who, though on the themselves against the appointment to a judicial position of considerable importance of a western man, who, though on the manufacturing was a lawyer. sire to thank you for the reception prized so much. Before the war I was chairman of a county committee and opposed a certain man who was running for congress in the other ticket. I will not tell what that other party was. I don't know its name. Once in a meeting he was speaking and as he pointed to me he said: There's Lure.

a meeting he was speaking and as he pointed to me he said: 'There's Lure. He believes in the republican party. He don't know any better." That compliment I have prized for thirty years, as I prize nothing else more highly. Now, my subject is, 'The Republican Party, the Party of the Plain People.' If nothing happens I shall hold closely to that subject for the next two hours. I looked in the dictionary to see what the word plain in this subject meant. I did not know but it meant plain looking people. If it had I should have refused to speak here tonight, for I will have nothing to do with plain looking people. It was for the grand elements in his nature that caused the common people to fifth him to the presidency. Furing the war there were people in the south who prayed for Line in and the northern soldiers, who came to teach them a

ern soldiers, who came to teach them a "Grant, the tanner. He was not a

very go d tanner, but he was one of the plain people upon whom this country, as well as the republican party, must depend in times of trial. He came to lead the great armies of the

Garfield, the canal boy. Within twelve months he had great honors heaped upon him. He uid not ac-complish as much as Lincoln, but he came from the plain people and was the same kind of man that always are

the same kind of man that always are called from the plain people.

'I have a great hope in regard to the Lincoln club. If it can be what it is when it is a yearling what will it be when it is a four-year-old? I see in it a power four years hence in the campaign of 1896. The republican party made more history in theiry-two years than any other party ever did in 100 years. Now comes a period of doubt, democracy is a power. Harrison gave us a grand administration, a strong administration. I wish to explain why the stration. I wish to explain why the people of Kaneas left our ranks. If one man who has served in the legislaure had stepped down and out Kansas would have remained in line. We must have those western states back into our ranks if we win in four years, into our ranks if we win in four years, and I believe the welfare of America depends upon the return of the republican party to power. Sooner or later the plain people will have their way. It has been the way of all history. Just read the descriptions of the banquet of Louis XVI., and read the descriptions of the banquet of some of descriptions of the banquet of some of the leaders of our present time and country. There is danger, my friends. We must return to the ways of the common people if we would win our way back to our former position. Take these thoughts and cherish them. If you do not believe as I do all well and good. I will join hands with you and go your way and do the best we can to get the states we have lost back into line again. As I said in the start, I love the grand old republican party for what it has done for this grand country of ours. I know that its mis-sion is not ended. It can and will come back to power and go on in its usefulness to mankind. I shall love it and work for it so long as I shall live."

He Reviews the Achievements of th

est mood, and when he had acknowledged the compliment paid by the yourselves. "We challenge the record of the

"MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEWES"-It is appropriate when we meet to commemorate abraham Lincoln, who was himself born in poverty, who was himself familiar with labor both of hand and brain, that we should consider the relation of the party which he did so much to establish, and which he loved so well until his dying day, to the in-

able labor. "Others have spoken of the relation of the republican party to liberty and to the union; to business prosperity and to sound finance; but in its championship of the cause of free and honorable lator is found the real key-note of the

"The republican party had its genescience and intelligence of the people against a system of unpaid later that reduced hearly 4,000,000 of human beings to the condition of chattel slaves, and which, by its direct competition and its reflex influence, tended to degrade all labor approximately to its

own level. "It was the favorite theory of the "It was the favorite theory of the brilliant leaders of the slavocracy of the south—then, as now, the dominant element of the democratic party—that capital should own labor.' They maintained that the normal condition of labor was that of absolute subjection to capital. tion to capital.

"It was against this dogma that the republican party most energetically protested. It denounced slavery as the source of all villainies' and the

'the source of all villainies' and the 'relic of barbarism.'

"It demanded that the national domain should be sacredly guarded as the patcimony of free men and the field for free labor, where it should build its homes, and rear its shops and factories, and consolidate its empire on lasting foundations.

"The aristocracy of the south denounced and derided the republican party as one composed of 'small farmers and greasy mechanics.' They were described by the senator from South Carolina as 'the mud-sills of society.'

society."
"It was in defiance of this insolent challenge that the republican party, in its first victorious national campaign, chose as its leader and candidate for the presidency a man who in his own person represented the sons of tool; who had graduated from the log catin and the flat boat, and who was in closest sympathy and touch with the men who earn their bread in the sweat of their brow-Arnahan Lincoln.

"And when he addressed congress in his first annual message upon the momentous issues of peace and war and national preservation, he did not fail to plead the cause of free and honorable labor.

"In my present position," the president said, "I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice.

against this approach of returning des-"It is not needed nor fitting here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions, but there is one point with its connections not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask a brief attention.

"It is the effort to place capital on the count formula."

an equal forming with, if not above, later, in the structure of government.

It is assumed that later is available only in connection with capital.

"That poledy labors upless somebody eigo, owning capital contains, by the new of it, laduces birn to labor. This accomed, it is next considered whether it is best that occurred aborters.

and then induce them to work by their own consent, or buy them and drive teem to it without their consent. Having proceeded so far, it is natur-ally concluded that all intorers are either hired inhorers or what we call

either litted laborers or what we call slaves.

"And further, it is assumed that whoever is once a nired laborer is fixed in that condition for life. Now, there is no each relation between capital and labor as is assumed; nor is there any each thing as a free man being fixed for life in the condition of a litted laborer. Both these assumptions are laise, and all inferences from them are groundless.

laise, and all inferences from them are groundless.

"Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration.

"The case has never been better or more tersely stated, and thus po key of the cievaty n of the great laboring masses has remained the keynote of every great national policy of the republican party.

every great national policy of the republican party.

"It was this that made the republican party the foe of slavery and of
everything that upheld slavery.

"The war was not only the issue between union and dismion—that was
the surface only—it was the final
struggle between free and honorable
lapor and degraded slave labor.

"The result was not doubtful. The
stars in their courses fought for liberty
and against slavery. A race war
emancipated, and labor was raised
from the degredation of being owned
and driven. Even tefore the great
lesse between freedom and slavery had
been settled the republican party had been settled the republican party had mangurated another great national policy in the interest of the toiling masses of the people. It was the free

poor man who was unable to sustain the fierce competition in the cities and ofter communities, has enjoyed the privilege of receiving a free homestead, anywhere upon the great public

the upward bound of wages, that al-ways attends an increased demand for work. Under this system great states have grown up in what was the un-peopled west; and millions of happy nomes—homes owned by those who occupy them—bespeak the wisdom of this great policy of the republican party.

"Thousands and tens of thousands of the men was, in the valley of the Mississippi and Missouri, aided in the late election to bring defeat to the party of Lincoln, owe the ground upon

schemes that would make something out of nothing, they will return to the party of glorious memories and glorious achievements, and march once more in the columns at whose head march Lincoln, the great e-ancipator, and Grant, the great commander.

"But more far-reaching, possibly, than either the destruction of slavery or the policy of free lands, in ameliorating the condition of the great industrial classes of this country, has been the policy of protection to American industries and to the men and women engaged therein.

they are; behold them, and judge for

vastation of a great war.

"An increase in railroad mileage from 25,000 to 172,000 miles—probably

now nearly 175,000 miles.
"The growth in all the great depart. ments of work-agriculture, mining, transportation, domestic trade and for-eign commerce, has been simply amaz-

ing, almost incredible.
"But the greatest triumph in all this "But the greatest triumph in all this progress has been in the increased prosperity and comfort of the masses of the people, and especially of those energaged in industrial pursuits.

"And this we have accomplished in the face of tremendous obstacles.

"Never was any country confronted with so grave a problem as that pre-sented to the United States by the vast immigration of the last thirty years.

immigration of the last thirty years.

"Approximately 12,000,000 of people from foreign shores have sought homes and work in the United States since Lincoln was maugurated.

"These were not, as a rule, from the well-to-do, or even the middle classes. They came almost wholly from the poorest class, bringing with them only hands to work and mouths to feed. The almost mevitable tendency was to overcrowd population, overstock the labor market, and thereby to depress the compensation of the laborer.

"The republican party was led by wise statesmen who recognized the immutable and eternal praciple that the price of anything, whether it be an ounce of silver, a businel of wheat or a day's labor, is governed by the law of supply and decand.

"How should the demand be made equal to the supply? Only by the creation of new industries, so that our needs should be supplied from our own farms, factories, mines and workshops, rather than by importation from foreign shores.

"This we have done by the system of

"This we have done by the system of American protection so effectually that in spite of this vast immigration we have not only maintained the high rewards of those who labor, but we have actually increased them; so that never better would a day's work buy so many of the comforts of life as now, at the end of thirty years of republican administration. administration.

"The London Times, in discussing "The London Times, in discussing and comparing Singhan free trade with American protection, says: The United States do not approach the question from the same point of view as ourselves. The object of their statesmen is not to secure the largest amount of wealth for the country generally, but to keep up by whatever means the standard of comfort among the laboring classes."

"The Times fails to realize that in republic the high standard of comfort and therefore of contentment-among the inhoring classes, is the high-

among the laboring classes, is the highest aim of statesmanemp.

"It is the glory of the republican
party that from its birth hour until
this hour, all its great policies have
been deviced and carried out in the interest of the laboring masses.

"It has gone to the people—to the
people of the great rest—for its can
didness for the presidency.

"It has chosen its great leaders from
among "the plan people"—self-made

among the plan people self-made state, but for humanity.

men Livering, the greatest working "Ma Charman and Greynage-I man of the contray, treat, the tauner count myself fortunate on this occa

of Galena; Hares, the sturdy soldier,

history in thirty-two years than our opponents have made in a century.
"We have filled the flag with stars; we have made it respected on land and sea; we have freed a race; we have and sea; we have freed a race; we have rebuilded the shattered temple of the union; we have decreed equality before the law; we have given free homes to the landless; we have carried forward an era of pro-perity that has been the astonishment and envy of the world; and from the beginning to the end we have been true and loyal to the cause of free, well-paid and honorable labor.

"On this natal day of our immortal martyr-president let us renew our

party of Lincoln, owe the ground upon which their homes stand, and the success they have made in life to this great act of the republican party.

"So easily are benefits forgot.

"Yet I cannot but believe that after some brief trial of the eutopian schemes that would make something out of nothing they will return to the carth."

"On this natal day of our immortal marry-president let us renew our wows of loyalty to the people's cause, and take new inspiration from the memory of the great dead for the work yet to be done, assured that 'government of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

The toastmaster introduced the corrections of the people and for the people.

The toastmaster introduced the gov ernor in a witty reference to Michigan's richness and Rich products, and Governor Rich was greeted with a magnificent demonstration as he rose to speak.

GOVERNOR RICH.

He Speaks With Great Force on Michigan's History.

After the tumultuous applause subsided Governor Rich said: "The toast GENERAL CUTCHEON.

He Reviews the Achievements of th Party.

General Cutcheon was in his happi
General Cutcheon was in his happiwas born the great party whose work has been so fraught with benefit to the world to produce a like showing of growth and prosperity: An increase in states from thirty-one to forty-four; an increase in population from 31,000,000 to more than 65,000,000,000; an increase in wealth from \$16,000,000,000 to \$64,000,000,000, while we have emancipated a race and sustained the cost and devastation of a great war.

"An increase in railroad mileage from 25,000 to 172,000 miles—probably lican party were among the staunchest supporters of President Lincoln and his policy of the war. Michigan had the honor to furnish the noblest Roman of them all, Zachariah Chandler, who was one of the soundest advisers of the president. We have an agricultural college that is the model of its kind in the world. We have as good a normal school as there is in existence. We have charitable state asylums that will accommodate 2,500 persons. We have good reform schools, schools for the deaf and blind, and here in the valley

deaf and blind, and here in the valley city a beautiful home for the old boya. "When the republican party came into power in 1855 Michigan was almost bankrupt. Since then every debt has been paid off and Michigan's bonds, were she to issue any, would be as good as gold. Today the state has no debts. We now have a university with

nearly 3,000 students.

In 1860 there was no more appro-brions term to apply to a man than 'darned abolitionist.' The question, 'do you want your daughter to marry a niggar?' was asked with demonical vim. These were the questions that confronted the republican party, and these are the questions that it has met. Michigan has given Bingham, Blair, Crapo, Bagley, Alger, and Luce—names that will live in the state's batters.

"We have a model state capital, "We have a model state capitol, and there was no job in it. Two years ago by means of mis-representation and general apathy the government was turned over to democracy. But last year the people said they had enough of it and returned to republicanism. You may take it in our sater states where they lost and you will find that local questions had much to do with it. I believe four years from now the people of the nation will reverse their vertical and call back the republican party. The man that shinks the republican party's record is in the past will wake up some day like the man whom Artemus Ward tells about who married young for fear the girls would be all gone. In after years no wondered how the crop kept up so well."

In introducing Washington Gardner, Toasimaster Walkins paid a high trib-uts to the men in the ranks. The Al-bion teacher and preaches was given a perfect evation as his name was pro-tounced. The modest scholar binshed when the enthusiastic republicans with one voice declared that he was "all right." "Clet into the middle of the road" shouled the audience as they widly theered Dr. Gardner, who now stood at the end of the platform. The soldier divine made some very withy references to the speakers that had gone before, and then made the folowing response to his tonet;

REV. WASHINGTON GARDNER

An Eloquent Tributs to a Brilliant Pro-"The Men Wno Carried the keta" Their sacrifics was not for a generation, but for all time; not for a

eion to be permitted to speak of the men who carried the muskets. On that fateful april murning, 1861, when a rebellious shot echoung across the waters of Charlesson harbor awoke the nation from the repose of peace to the perils of war, one supreme question challenged every loyal American, 'The federal union, shall it be preserved?' On the issue involved in that question Lincolm made his appeal to the country; and in response to that appeal more than two and one half missions of men moved to the defense and preservation of the endangered government.

"The vasi majority of those who composed that mighty host carried the musket and the kuspeack, the cauteen and the haversack, the cartradge box and the beyonet. They marched by day and at night paced the sentine?'s best or stood the lonery pickets' vigil. They received less of pay and andured most of hardship and privation, whether in the camp or on the march, in hospital or in prison. As a rule they fell nearest the forces, in the advance or the retreat.

"However intelligent and patriotic as individuals, however faithful in the discharge of routine duties or brave in in the hour of deadly conflict, with rare exceptions have the men who carried the muskets received any personal recognition in the annals tost record the services and deeds of patriotic and

body, with c netitutions impaired or broken, standing penniless on the shores of a receding tide, which in their absence had been at the flood with almost unparalleled opportunities.
"But," it is asked, 'are not these all "Mr. Casirman, may I be permitted

seemingly to digrees in so far as to say, it is becoming quite common of late to hear and read expressions derogatory to the pensioners of the late war. To point to the enormous sums annually disbursed from the nation's treasury to the surviving veterans and to the widows and orphans of soldiers deceased and then criticise and condemn the recipients, as a class, as being unworthy the nation's generosity. See I shall not uncriticise and condemn the fectipients, as a class, as being unworthy the nation's generosity. Sir, I shall not undertake to impugn the motives of those who, covertly or otherwise, attack the pension system and its beneficiaries. I can readily perceive how, to those who were not in the army, and especially to those born during or since the war, the services rendered by the soldiers seem wholly inadequate to the prolonged compensation received. I find myself in thorough sympathy with those who would, were it possible, remove every unworthy man from that column of blood-stained, battle-scarred, heroic men, who quarterly answer to the roll call of a nation seeking to remind them of its unfailing gratitude. Though suffering every wakeful hour from a wound received in defense of my country, I would be classed with those who believe the government has been generous to her defenders, almost to a fault.

"And yet, standing as I do, on the

"And yet, standing as I do, on the "The Party of Lincoln; the Party of periences, with the horizon of human possibilities and hopes lifted and broad-ened, with my wife and my children in my mind's eye, with the abiding and in my mind's eye, with the abiding and vivid recollections of Shiloh and Stone's River, of Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, I say with you I could not be induced, for hire, for financial gain, to go into one great battle for all the gold that could be piled within the great of this building from the foundation's bottom stone to the summit of

sufferings, fought the battles and saved the nation's life. "Did I say never? I will modify the

declaration. When the wayward son has paid her who went down into the valley and the shadow of death, and at the peril of her own life brought life to him; when he has paid his mother for the days and nights, the "To this end it fought for the union months and years of unrequited toil, of anxious solicitude, of unwearied de-votion, of unfailing charity and unfai-tering love; when he has restored the luster to her dull and sunken eyes, put buck the bloom of bealth upon her wrinkled brow and restored the constitution shattered and broken for him, then, and not till then, will the law, and for government pay the men who, in civil rights the hour of the nation's travail for a the tailot. new birth, went down deep into the valley and the shadow of suffering and

new birth, went down deep into the valley and the shadow of suffering and of death, brought forth a new nation, baptized it with their own blood and consecrated it to the proposition not only that all men are created equal, but that in the United States of America all men are equal before the law.

"It is in this high piane of living and doing for others that the true glory of the groat struggle is revealed.

"It is written: 'All that a man hath will be give for his life.' From 1861 to 1855 medicaive, more than three hundered and fifty-nine thousand union soldiers laid this priceless boon on the altar of patriotism. Of those who survived the war scores of themsands have since descended prematurely to the grave, while thousands and thousands more are passing the remainder of their days attended by disease and sufeince descended prematurely to the grave, while thousands and thousands more are passing the remainder of their days attended by disease and suffering in consequence of the privations and hardships of active military ser-

fering in consequence of the privations and hardships of active military service.

"Surely, a sacrifice so stopendous could not be justified by results meraly temporary. All the actors, civil and military, to that great drams, will soon have passed away, but that which they accomplished will abde not for a generation, but for all time. To the United States of America, it seems to have been given to esive the problem of the agree and demonstrate to the world the practicability of the covernment of man by uso.

"The war for the minon net only estitled beyond controversy the great constitutions is questione involved, the constitutional questions involved, the monerated the wardenes of our government from its very beginning, but it put at rest all doubt as to the ability of a self-govern mg people to successfully meet great crass in their history such as a first many problems and the laws endurance of all the great government of the mission of the republican specifies wherever we please, vote the black republican to the same safety that a rebuil can travel through out the north, stop wherever he has a mind to and run for judge in any city he chooses."

"The party will not end until you and i. Mr. Unairmae, can start from the Canada border, travel to the Golf of Mexico, make blank repoint the specifies wherever we please, vote the black republican to the active the present through out the north, stop wherever be has a mind to and run for judge in any city he chooses."

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of Galena: Hares, the sturdy soldier, the uniformisted statesman and observed. It may not carried the moants. On the property, the canal stoy of this men who carried the moants. On the states of the carried special states of the carried special states of the states of the carried special states of the car

drawn with the lash shall be paid, with another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said the judgments of the Lord are true and rightous altogether. "Here do we catch the notes of human ties' loftiest strains as sung by uninspired lips. Here do we find the brightest glory of the nineteenth contury. A race of immortal beings liberated from bondage, clothed with citizenship and started on a career of development, of pr. gress, of achievement and power, which, in the centuries that are to be, will shed increasing luster on the age in which we live. When on the age in which we live. When the flag of our country is furled for the last time and laid away in the the last time and laid away in the archives of the nation's dead, when the government of Washington and Lincoln is known only to the student of history, humanities' triumpt from 1861 to 1865 will live in at ry and in song, hallowing in undying gratitude the memory and the ascribce of the participants in the great struggle."

GOVERNOR BLAIR

The Beloved Old Hero Speaks Words of

Patriotisi Feeble health and the rigors of the weather detained ex-Governor Biair at his home in Jackson. He prepared a speech for the occasion which is here, reproduced through his courtest to The Hamarb. It is probably the last speech of the kind the venerable and beloved war governor will ever pre-

what he would have said: MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN-I am pleased with the sentiment you

"It seems likely that I should know what party that is. I helped to found it and to name it in a great mass con-

Mission Ridge, I say with you I could not be induced, for hire, for financial gain, to go into one great battle for all the gold that could be piled within the great of this building from the foundation's bottom stone to the summit of the vaulted roof.

"No man who ever inhaled the hot breath of battle, who on the field where for days great arm es contended for the mastery, met again and again in the awful shock of mortal combat; whose feet have carried him over miles and miles of the storm-swept field strewn with the siain of his countrymen who went down before the lead and fron hail of death, no such man will contend that the government ever has, or will or can, pay the men who manfully and herocally endured the sufferings, fought the battles and saved the nation's life.

"I went to the great convention in the wig am at Chicago in June, 1850, and there, as charman of the Michigan delegation, made the address for our state, agreeing to make the nomination of Mr. Lincon unanimous, and it was made unanimous. And I have always regarded it as the most fortunate of the wig am at Chicago in June, 1850, and there, as charman of the Michigan delegation, made the address for our state, agreeing to make the nomination of Mr. Lincon unanimous, and it was made unanimous. And I have always regarded it as the most fortunate of my life that my fellow citizens of Michigan afterwards placed me on that ticket as a candidate for governor, and we were triumphantly elected together, and there, as charman of the Michigan delegation, made the address for our state, agreeing to make the nomination of Mr. Lincon unanimous. And I have always regarded it as the most fortunation of Mr. Lincon unanimous. And I have always regarded it as the most fortunation of Mr. Lincon unanimous. And I have always regarded it as the most fortunation of Mr. Lincon unanimous. And I have always regarded it as the most fortunation of the wild have always regarded it as the most fortunation of Mr. Lincon unanimous. And I have always regarded it as the most f

"This party was formed with a defi-nite purpose, and that purpose was to make the United States in fact what it

"To this end it fought for the union

and saved it. It abolished African slavery and made freemen of four

million slaves and endowed them with all the rights of free cuirens of a free "After the close of the war it in mediately set about the great task of making all citizens equal before the law, and for this purpose it enacted the civil rights laws and gave the freedmen

"It had made a grander record than